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RURAL DISTRICT OF WAYLAND.

THE
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
TOGETHER WITH
THE
REPORTS
OF THE
SANITARY INSPECTORS
AND
WATERWORKS ENGINEER.

1955.

S T A F F.

Medical Officer of Health:

ROBERT N.C. McCURDY.

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector and
Inspector under Petroleum Acts:

A. T. BOORE.

M.R. San. I., M.S.I.A.

(Also holds the Certificate for the Inspection
of Meat and other Foods).

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

A. E. SHELDRAKE.

Cert. S. I. J. B.

Pupil Sanitary Inspector:

A.G. WEBSTER.

Chief Waterworks Engineer:

M.G.M. SHORT.

A. I. W. E.

Committees concerned with matters of Public Health:

WATER AND SEWERAGE COMMITTEE.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

HOUSING COMMITTEE.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

[illegible]

Mr. Chairman, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1955.

LUNG CANCER.

On May 7th 1956, The Minister of Health announced that there were seventeen thousand, two hundred and seventy one deaths from lung cancer in England and Wales in 1955. In the course of his statement he said his advisers assured him that there is statistically an incontrovertible association between cigarette smoking and lung cancer. More than two years previously, on February 12th, 1954, a previous Minister of Health made a similar announcement. In view of these statements why has nothing been done to remove this danger to health ?

The true reasons are understandable enough. The smoking habit is popular and hard to give up. The government duty on tobacco in 1955 amounted to six hundred and sixty-eight million pounds. There are twenty-five thousand tobacconists, half a million other shop-keepers who sell tobacco and forty-five thousand workers in the industry. In terms of net working capital, it is one of the very largest industries in the country with hundreds of millions of pounds worth of shares.

However, these are not the facts which are quoted to justify inactivity on the part of public health authorities.

We are told that "Two known cancer producing agents have been identified in tobacco smoke, but whether they have a direct role in producing lung cancer, and if so what, has not been proved." We are entitled to know what experimental evidence would, in the opinion of the Minister of Health, constitute proof? "Short of painting warm tobacco smoke constituents on human lungs, no experimental procedure is likely to offer better evidence than the statistics already available." Furthermore, there is evidence, which would suffice to condemn a less widely used drug, of an association between smoking and a number of other diseases, in particular coronary thrombosis, chronic bronchitis and laryngeal cancer.

We are told that "mortality from cancer of the lung is 20 times greater among heavy smokers than among non-smokers." The fact is that "The figures available suggest that the risk of dying from lung cancer is directly proportional to the amount smoked. There is no evidence of any threshold amount below which there is no added risk whatever."

More than two and a half years ago the then Minister of Health said that it was desirable that young people should be warned of the risks apparently attendant on excessive smoking. Why are young people in the services still being encouraged to develop the smoking habit by a duty rebate on cigarettes? Why are old age pensioners also given a duty rebate on tobacco when there is "evidence that the risk of contracting cancer of the lung decreases when smoking is given up."

The problem assumes a different aspect in the light of a recent suggestion that the smoke surrounding a smoker may be dangerous to his non-smoking companions. "We may well hesitate with legislation where a citizen is risking only his own life. It is a different matter where he can be risking others, children included."

We are told that "at the present stage of knowledge a national publicity campaign would not be appropriate." At what stage of knowledge would such a campaign be appropriate? For how many years must this experiment in which so many of you partake so willingly continue?

NOTE:-

In 1930 the free importation of parrots into this country was prohibited owing to the occurrence of between thirty and forty suspected cases of psittacosis during the previous two years. The number of persons engaged in this trade was small, but no compensation was paid to them.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY.

The Norwich Mass Radiography Unit visited the District between the 1st and 7th of November,1955. No active cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were discovered, but a total of twenty other conditions were noted and treatment offered as required.

FOOD POISONING.

No cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47.

No action was taken under this Section during 1955.

MEDICAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Live Births	154	152	306
Stillbirths	3	6	9

POPULATION AT MID-YEAR, BIRTHS, BIRTHRATE, STILLBIRTHS, STILLBIRTH RATES, DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

	<u>1951.</u>	<u>1952.</u>	<u>1953.</u>	<u>1954.</u>	<u>1955.</u>
Population	20,830	19,050	19,230	20,400	20,000
Births (total)	295	308	321	309	306
Birthrate per 1000 of population	14.2	16.2	16.7	15.1	15.3
Stillbirths	9	7	9	4	9
Stillbirth rate per 1000 of population	0.43	0.37	0.47	0.19	0.45
Stillbirth rate per 1000 total births	29.6	22.2	27.3	12.8	28.6

DEATHS.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
All ages	111	86	197
Infants under 1 year	4	2	6

CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR.

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Prematurity	4	2	6

POPULATION AT MID-YEAR, DEATHS, DEATHRATE,
INFANT DEATHS AND INFANT MORTALITY RATE,
DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

	<u>1951.</u>	<u>1952.</u>	<u>1953.</u>	<u>1954.</u>	<u>1955.</u>
Population	20,830	19,050	19,230	20,400	20,000
Deaths	239	212	178	189	197
Deathrate per 1000 of population	11.5	11.1	9.3	9.3	9.8
Infant Deaths	9	7	12	5	6
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births	30.5	22.7	37.4	15.9	19.6

DEATH FROM CERTAIN SELECTED CAUSES
DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

<u>Cause.</u>	<u>1951.</u>	<u>1952.</u>	<u>1953.</u>	<u>1954.</u>	<u>1955.</u>
Tuberculosis	3	6	1	5	1
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	25	12	11	12	14
Other Notifiable Infectious Diseases	1	1	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle and other accidents	14	9	7	10	7
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	0	0	0	0	0
Cancer, of lung and bronchus	2	1	2	1	5
Cancer, other sites	30	31	27	27	22

DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGES (Compiled from
Returns submitted by the District Registrar).

<u>Age Group.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Under 1 Year	4	2	6
1 and under 5	0	0	0
5 " " 10	1	0	1
10 " " 20	1	1	2
20 " " 30	3	0	3
30 " " 40	1	1	2
40 " " 50	3	1	4
50 " " 60	10	8	18
60 " " 70	30	17	47
70 " " 80	34	22	56
80 " " 90	21	30	51
90 and over	3	4	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	111	86	197

CAUSES OF DEATH AT AGES ABOVE 1 YEAR AND BELOW 50.

<u>Age Group.</u>	<u>Cause.</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
5 to 10	Accident	1	0	1
10 to 20	Road accident	1	0	1
	Leukaemia	0	1	1
20 to 30	Road accident	1	0	1
	Suicide	2	0	2
30 to 40	Suicide	1	0	1
	Transverse myelitis	0	1	1
40 to 50	Cancer of lung	1	0	1
	Pneumonia	1	0	1
	Cerebral haemorrhage	1	1	2

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES (Registrar General's Short List).

<u>List No.</u>	<u>Cause.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	0	1
2	Tuberculosis, other	0	0	0
3	Syphilitic disease	1	0	1
4.	Diphtheria	0	0	0
5	Whooping Cough	0	0	0
6	Meningococcal infections	0	0	0
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
8	Measles	0	0	0
9	Other infective and parasitic Diseases	0	0	0
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	0	2
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	1	5
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	3	3
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0	1	1
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	12	4	16
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0	1	1
16	Diabetes	2	2	4
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	13	11	24
18	Coronary disease, angina	16	14	30
19	Hypertension with heart disease	2	0	2
20	Other heart disease	15	19	34
21	Other circulatory disease	9	8	17
22	Influenza	0	2	2
23	Pneumonia	4	3	7

DEATH FROM ALL CAUSES (Continued).

<u>List No.</u>	<u>Cause.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
24	Bronchitis	4	3	7
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	0	1	1
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	0	3
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0	0	0
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	0	0	0
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	2	0	2
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	0	0
31	Congenital malformations	0	0	0
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	11	22
33	Motor vehicle accidents	3	0	3
34	All other accidents	2	2	4
35	Suicide	5	0	5
36	Homicide and operations of war	0	0	0
	All causes	111	86	197

THE FOLLOWING TABLE COMPARES BIRTHRATES, DEATHRATES &c.
OF THIS DISTRICT WITH THOSE OF ENGLAND AND WALES AND OF
THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF NORFOLK IN 1955.

	<u>England and Wales</u>	<u>Norfolk</u>	<u>District</u>
Birthrate	15.0	14.8	15.3
Stillbirth rate per 1000 total births	23.1	21.2	28.6
Deathrate	11.7	12.1	9.8
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	24.9	19.4	19.6
Tuberculosis deathrate per 1000 population	0.15	0.08	0.05

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED
DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

	<u>1951.</u>	<u>1952.</u>	<u>1953.</u>	<u>1954.</u>	<u>1955.</u>
Tuberculosis, all sites	22	9	15	10	18
Typhoid	1	0	0	0	0
Scarlet fever	13	27	22	3	6
Whooping Cough	190	54	98	73	88
Erysipelas	7	2	3	0	3
Ophthalmia neonatorum	0	1	0	0	0
Dysentery	0	2	5	2	14
Measles	45	194	390	335	18
Poliomyelitis	6	10	5	11	3
Pneumonia	26	8	7	24	13
Puerperal pyrexia	1	1	0	1	1
Food poisoning	4	5	5	4	0
Infectious jaundice	11	6	3	7	2
Meningitis	0	0	1	0	1
Encephalitis	0	0	1	0	0

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN 1955, BY AGES.

<u>Disease.</u>	<u>Under</u> <u>1 Yr.</u>	<u>1-5.</u>	<u>5-10.</u>	<u>10-15.</u>	<u>15-25.</u>	<u>25-45.</u>	<u>45-65.</u>	<u>Over</u> <u>65.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Tuberculosis, all sites	0	2	3	2	3	5	2	1	18
Scarlet fever	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	6
Whooping cough	2	37	44	3	0	2	0	0	88
Erysipelas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Dysentery	0	2	5	3	0	2	2	0	14
Measles	2	8	6	0	0	2	0	0	18
Poliomyelitis	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
Pneumonia	0	0	1	2	1	1	5	3	13
Puerperal pyrexia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Infectious jaundice	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Meningitis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN 1955.

BY MONTH OF NOTIFICATION.

<u>Disease.</u>	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mch.</u>	<u>Apl.</u>	<u>May.</u>	<u>Jun.</u>	<u>Jly.</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis, all sites.	3	2	0	3	3	0	0	3	2	0	2	0	18
Scarlet fever	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6
Whooping cough	0	3	3	12	9	16	13	19	13	0	0	0	88
Erysipelas	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Dysentery	0	1	1	6	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	14
Measles	0	0	1	2	1	2	2	5	1	0	2	2	18
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
Pneumonia	2	2	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	13
Infectious jaundice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Meningitis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN 1955,
ACCORDING TO PARISHES.

	<u>Tuberculosis, all sites.</u>	<u>Scarlet fever.</u>	<u>Whooping Cough.</u>	<u>Erysipelas.</u>	<u>Dysentery.</u>	<u>Measles.</u>	<u>Poliomyelitis.</u>	<u>Pneumonia.</u>	<u>Enteric fever.</u>	<u>Infectious jaundice.</u>	<u>Meningitis.</u>
Attleborough	4	0	14	0	9	3	0	3	0	0	0
Banham	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Besthorpe	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Blo' Norton	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Brettenham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bridgham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Buckenham New	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buckenham Old	2	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carbrooke	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Croxton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Eccles	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Ellingham Great	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ellingham Little	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garboldisham	2	1	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Griston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harling	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	0
Hockham	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kenninghall	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
Kilverstone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lopham North	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lopham South	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Merton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ovington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riddlesworth	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Rocklands	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Roudham	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scoulton	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shropham	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snetterton	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Stow Bedon	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thompson	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tottington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Watton	0	1	0	0	2	4	0	1	0	0	0
Wretham	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	18	6	88	3	14	18	3	13	1	2	1

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE NUMBER OF CASES
ON THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER AT 31ST DECEMBER,
1955, COMPARED WITH 31ST DECEMBER, 1954.

	<u>Pulmonary.</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>			<u>Grand Total.</u>
	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female..</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	
31.12.54.	42	38	80	26	21	47	127
31.12.55.	50	37	87	29	22	51	138

I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council, and my colleagues on the staff, for their continued support and help during the year.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT N.C. McCURDY,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1955.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report as Senior Sanitary Inspector.

The year under review was one in which the demands of the 100% meat inspection service, (which was maintained) prevented systematic and detailed attention to many matters which fall within the orbit of the Public Health Department.

Never-the-less, some satisfaction is derived from the fact that despite the Council's inability to secure the services of an additional Sanitary Inspector, the day to day duties were maintained.

In November the addition of a Pupil Sanitary Inspector to the Staff brought relief, particularly in regard to office routine and keeping of records.

1. Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) Meat Inspection.

During the year, 1198 inspection visits were made, nearly a quarter of them out of normal working hours.

The following carcasses were inspected :-

<u>Cattle.</u>	<u>Sheep.</u>	<u>Calves.</u>	<u>Pigs.</u>
976	642	110	18,095

Condemnations were as follows:-

<u>Meat.</u>	<u>Offals.</u>
17,239 lbs.	12,235 lbs.

It has become increasingly difficult to arrange for antemortem inspection of animals and in consequence not more than about 30% of the animals were seen.

No case of disease notifiable under the Diseases of Animals Act was found.

(b) Other Foods.

During the year 53 visits were made to various food premises and it was gratifying to find a wider sense of responsibility on the part of owners of premises and food handlers in the protection of food from contamination, the cleansing of utensils etc.

The following foodstuffs were surrendered voluntarily as unfit for human consumption:-

1 x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Tin	Crawfish.
1 x 1 lb.	Tin	Salmon.
1 x 1 lb.	Tin	Strawberries.
1 x 8oz.	Tin	Herring Roes.
4 x $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Tin	Sardines.
2 x 1 lb.	Tin	Stewed Steak.
3 x 6 lb.	Tin	Corned Beef.
2 x 4 lb.	Tin	Peaches.
97 lb..		Sausages.
20	Tin	Evaporated Milk.
1 x 4 oz.	Tin	Cream.
1 x 11 oz.	Tin	Soup.
6 x $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Tin	Hazel Nut Kernels.
2 x 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	Tin	Ham.
1 x 7 lb.	Tin	Ham.
2 x 12oz.	Tin	Beef Loaf.
3 x 6 lb.	Tin	Tongues.

6 x 7	oz.	Tin	Luncheon Meat.
2 x 8	oz.	Tin	Beans.
1 x 11	oz.	Tin	Oranges.
1 x 14	oz.	Tin	Pilchards.
12 x 1	lb.	Tin	Pineapples.
5 x 1	lb.	Tin	Pears.
1 x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	lb.	Tin	Tomatoes.
1 x 3	lb.	Tin	Apricots.
14 $\frac{3}{4}$	lb.		Cheese.
2 x 1	lb.	Tin	Fruit Salad.
2 x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	lb.	Tin	Plums.
1 x 10	oz.	Tin	Rhubarb.
1 x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	lb.	Tin	Grapefruit.
2 x 1	lb.	Tin	Peas.
1 x 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	oz.	Bottle	Salad Cream.
2 x 4	oz.	Tin	Cream.
1 x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	oz.	Tin	Baby Food.

2. Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933 to 1954.

In December, a slaughterman, licensed by a neighbouring Authority and operating within this District, appealed against the Council's decision to suspend his licence in so far as it related to this District.

The Council's decision was based on offences committed by the man in contravention of the meat Regulations but his appeal was upheld on the grounds that the notice of suspension was not good in law.

The Council served a second notice of suspension but on appeal judgement was given against them.

3. Domestic Water Supplies.

Twenty-three supplies were sampled during the year, ten of which failed to satisfy the bacteriological standard of fitness for drinking.

In four of these ten cases, connections were made to the Council's mains and the wells closed, and in two further cases a supply in tanks was provided by the Council's Water Department, until the mains supply became available.

Remedial works (including cleansing of wells) were put in hand in the remaining cases of unsatisfactory supplies.

4. Public Cleansing.

The collection and disposal of refuse and night-soil has continued satisfactorily except for occasional disruption of the services due to severe weather conditions and illness of staff.

Two new Diesel powered vehicles were brought into service at the beginning of November.

5. Infectious Diseases.

Seventeen cases of Infectious Disease were investigated and contacts notified.

6. Dysentery Investigations.

During the year under review there was an increase in the work in connection with cases of dysentery, there being 14 notifications representing the highest figure for the past 10 years.

The majority of the cases occurred during April and May, 1955, and had a common feature in having contact with a child or children attending Attleborough School.

Exhaustive investigations were carried out and numerous specimens collected and sent to the Public Health Laboratory in Norwich for examination. 39 'contacts' were kept under surveillance, schoolchildren excluded from school and food handlers kept from their normal employment until given a "clean bill of health". These sometimes difficult duties were carried out with the closest co-operation of the family Doctors concerned.

Pamphlets and posters were distributed to inform the public of the measures which they might take to help prevent the spread of the disease.

7. Verminous Premises.

Six flea infestations have been dealt with during the year.

In one case a family was removed to Hospital for cleansing while the dwelling was disinfested.

8. Milk Production and Distribution.

As in former years advice was given in numerous cases in connection with the drainage of milk production premises where improvement works were contemplated.

General.

A total of 2487 inspection visits were made for all purposes.

Once again I have pleasure in expressing my gratitude for the consideration shown by the Public Health Committee and the Council and for the helpful co-operation of other members of its staff.

In particular, I am indebted to the Additional Sanitary Inspector, (Mr. Sheldrake) for his continued efficient assistance.

A. T. BOORE.

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

REPORT OF THE WATERWORKS ENGINEER

FOR THE YEAR 1955.

Mr. Chairman, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Report for the year 1955.

The total amount of water raised in the scheme during the year was 183,804,601 gallons. The water was treated and samples taken as in previous years.

Main laying in Stage II of the Regional Water Scheme was continued, and at 31st December, 1955, a total of 82,720 yards had been installed in this Scheme.

Premises and Farm Connected.

	<u>Domestic.</u>	<u>Meter.</u>
Attleborough	819	110
Banham	217	56
Besthorpe	83	18
Blo'Norton	52	27
Brettenham	1	-
Bridgham	48	10
Buckenham New	111	12
Buckenham Old	228	58
Carbrooke	103	19
Caston	62	19
Croxton	63	9
Eccles/Hargham/Quidenham/Wilby	111	21
Ellingham Great	58	12
Ellingham Little	26	7
Garboldisham	131	33
Griston	18	6
Harling	259	35
Hockham	14	-
Kenninghall /Fersfield	207	50
Larling/Roudham	31	9
Lopham North	103	30
Lopham South	87	39
Merton	32	4
Morley	6	1
Ovington	32	13
Riddlesworth/Gasthorpe	20	4
Rockland	33	-
Scoulton	34	9
Shropham	13	2
Snetterton	8	-
Stow Bedon	13	6
Thompson	36	7
Watton	549	47
Wretham	21	9
	<u>3629</u>	<u>682</u>

Lincolne Sutton & Wood.

The County Laboratories,
Norwich.

23rd May, 1955.

Cert. No: 141.G-1911/W.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER.

Sample received from Wayland R.D.C.

Marked tap in kitchen, The Hassocks, Merton.

Date received : 16th May, 1955. Appearance when received : Clear, Trace of
fine brown deposit.

Nature of deposit : Negligible.

Colour: Nil

Odour : Nil

Reaction : Pract. neutral pH 7.4. Taste : Satisfactory.

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN PARTS PER
MILLION.

Ammoniacal nitrogen : 0.03	Hardness	
Albuminoid nitrogen : 0.03	Total	: 194
Nitrate nitrogen : 2	Carbonate (temporary)	: 194
Nitrite nitrogen : nil	non-carbonate (permanent)	: -
Chlorine as chlorides: 28	Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	: 300
Oxygen absorbed	Free carbon dioxide	: 15
(4 hrs. 27°C):0.08	Total solids (at 180°C.)	: 425
	Iron (total)	: nil
	Metals in solution - zinc	: 2
	Copper & lead	: nil

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS.

Sample from tap in kitchen, Mrs. Grimwood, Hassocks Cottage, Merton.

Number of colonies developing per ml. in 48 hrs at 37°C	: 0
Presumptive coliform organisms - Probable No. per 100 ml.	: 0
B. Coli Type 1 ("faecal")	: Absent

OPINION.

This water is of very good organic quality and the chemical analysis shows no sign of pollution. The bacteriological condition of the second sample is highly satisfactory. The water has been partially softened, the original hardness being about 21° Clark and the residual hardness after softening about 14°. This is well below the average for public water supplies in East Anglia and is very satisfactory for general purposes. The partial softening leaves, of course, a certain amount of chalk dissolved in the water, and some of this is deposited in the usual way when the water is boiled. This is the normal behaviour of any water that has not been completely softened, and it should be emphasised that the residual hardness in this water has not the slightest harmful effect on health, nor is it unduly damaging to cooking utensils and the like. The water is free from metallic contamination except for the presence of a trace of zinc, doubtless derived from the pipes and tanks in the water system, which is so small as to be without significance. The appearance taste and odour of the water were satisfactory. In our opinion, the water is free from pollution and is very suitable for drinking and general purposes.

(Signed) ERIC C. WOOD.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER.

Sample received from Wayland R.D.C.
Marked tap in softener house, Old Buckenham, Waterworks.
Date received : 16th May, 1955.
Nature of deposit : Trace of chalk.
Colour : Nil.
Reaction : Alkaline pH 9.4.

Appearance when received : Clear, trace
of fine white deposit.
Odour: Nil.
Taste: Satisfactory.

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN PARTS PER MILLION.

Ammoniacal nitrogen	: 0.15	Hardness as CaCO ₃	:	
Albuminoid nitrogen	: 0.05	Total	:	120
Nitrate nitrogen	: nil	Carbonate (temporary)	:	85
Nitrite nitrogen	: 0.001	Non-carbonate (permanent)	:	35
Chlorine as chlorides	: 37	Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	:	85
Oxygen absorbed		Free carbon dioxide	:	-
(4 hrs. 27°C).	: 0.20	Total solids (at 180°C).	:	240
		Iron (total)	:	nil
		Metals in solution	:	nil

BATERIOLOGICAL RESULTS.

Number of colonies developing per ml. in 48 hrs. at 37°C : 1
Presumptive coliform organisms - Probable No. per 100 ml.: 0
B. Coli Type 1 ("faecal") : Absent

OPINION.

The organic quality of this water is good and its bacteriological condition is highly satisfactory. The water has been partially softened, the total hardness being approximately 8° Clark. The reaction of the water is alkaline, as would be expected. There were no metals present in the water, and the sample was clear apart from the presence of a slight trace of chalk. In our opinion, this water is suitable for drinking and general purposes.

(Signed) Eric C. Wood.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER.

Cert. No: 225
Lab. No: 2039

21st June, 1955.

Sample submitted by Mr. Short, Wayland R.D.C.
Collected from H.L. Tank, Riddleworth Pumping Station of 17th June, 1955.

Mark	Colonies per ml. on agar at 37°C (2 days).	Coliform Organisms.		
		(gas in McConkey broth at 37°C)		
		Present in ml.	Absent in ml.	Probable No. per 100 ml.
	Nil	Nil	100	Nil

Remarks :- This result is highly satisfactory.

(Signed) Eric C. Wood.

Lincolne, Sutton & Wood.

The County Laboratories,
Norwich.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER.

Cert. No: 314.G-2130/W

21st July, 1955.

Sample submitted by Wayland R.D.C.

Collected from High Level Tank, Southwood, on 12th July, 1955.

Mark	Colonies per ml. on agar at 37°C. (2 days)	Coliform Organisms. (gas in McConkey broth at 37°C)		
		Present in ml.	Absent in ml.	Probable No. per 100 ml.

1

Nil

100

Nil

Remarks :- This result is highly satisfactory.

(Signed) Eric C. Wood.

M. G. M. SHORT.
Waterworks Engineer.

